

# The Daily Gazetteer.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 29. 1740:

710. 1619.

*Umbra sub nomine, super Offelli  
Hus erit nulli proprius, sed cedet in usum  
mei, nunc alii.*

HOR.



HERE cannot well be a meaner, more irrational, and at the same Time a more invidious Act, than for a Man to plume himself on what are stiled the Favours of Fortune; yet there are few Vices more common than this, nor does that universal Contempt which follows it, contribute to drive it out of the World. A Man rais'd by the Dregs of the People to an opulent Estate, instead of using it to assuage the Miseries of his Companions in Distress, turns it upon them to double Insolence; and, as if it would obliterate the Memory of what he *was*, declaims perpetually at his *is*; and talks of nothing but his *Hundreds per Annum*; affects not to remember his former Acquaintance, and stifles the natural Motions of Pity, thro' they should be construed a Remembrance of Want. Such are the Effects of Riches on the Minds! And such the Pains some Men take to have more than they deserve! If my Intent was barely to expose this Vice, there would be nothing more necessary than what I have said. Sight of a Monster is the shortest Proof of a Folly, and having exhibited him I should have nothing else to do. But as my Intent is to cure and not to amuse, at the same time I describe Ill Qualities, I proceed to consider this, I have chosen from the various Corruptions for the Subject of the Essay, in various Lights, that such as are but tinged with may see the Offensiveness of this Folly, amended in Time.

There are some Vices which border nearly on several Virtues; as Prodigality on a Generous Spirit, Timidity on Prudence, and a Love of Contention on Zeal for Publick Good; but Insolence is a Kind of substantive Vice: It stands by itself, and creeps up on any neighbouring Virtue. Hence it is like a blind to all Degrees of People. There needs no Wisdom, there requires no Penetration, to see the Effects of this Evil properly; the meanest Man can feel it, and the dullest discerns it at first Blush. To this we must add, that the World will not suffer a Person guilty of it to go on unrepented; that to Blindness a Man must annex Obstinacy, it will continue true to his Vice. An unaccountable Man surely to live at odds with Mankind, and to incur Universal Displeasure! I say Universal Displeasure, for two Reasons: First, because many other Vices are pitted, this is both hated and contemned; Secondly, because the Insolent are themselves the Capital Enemies of the Insolent. The rich love each other, so do even the Misers, so does the rest of Mankind; but the Insolent is the sworn Enemy to his Brother Bluster, and jealous of his Prerogative in maltreating the rest of the World, that he thinks it invaded by another of the same Temper; and is mad enough to dream of equalizing Sauciness, as if it was something valuable and honourable. Amazing Weakness! Unaccountable Frenzy!

If we pierce this Subject a little deeper, we shall find that the grand Cause of Insolence is the Mistakes Men daily make, in attributing that to a Man which is really due to his Fortune. A rich Man is esteemed a wise one; and the Homage which vulgar pay to Wealth, hath such an Effect on the unsteady Minds, that, concluding by Appearance; and if they light on one, think no other Qualification necessary. This was the Royal Folly of the King of Macedon: He took it into his Head that Gold would purchase Allies, Armies, and, in short, any thing; but he found to his Cost, when he amassed vast Sums, that it would not make a Shield against Fortune, or even against Want; for being overthrown, and led in Triumph by the Romans, he was as subject to a Spirit in his Adversity, as he had been to Insolence when in a prosperous Condition.

Such Reverses of Fortune are so common, that a Man of tolerable Reflection must observe many of them in a few Years; and by suffering these to pass frequently in review before his Memory, he may fortify his Mind effectually against the foolish Apprehension that all Things are in the Power of Money. This Maxim thoroughly understood is an absolute Antidote against Self-Pride, or Insolence; for as it shews there is no intrinsic Worth, or rather Virtue, in Wealth, it of consequence demonstrates, that the Use, not the Possession of it, gives Lustre unto Men.

But supposing we could impede the Retreat of Fortune, and could hinder Riches from making themselves Wings to fly away; even this would afford us no Grounds of valuing ourselves upon their Possession; since ever so little Consideration, even in that Case, would render it evident, that still they are detach'd from the Man, and can communicate nothing to him. The Lands that are mine now, belong'd twenty Years ago to some other Person, and twenty Years hence may belong to one I never heard of. All we possess in this World is either got by us, or was gotten for us. Now it is plain, that whatever we acquire was once independent of us, and whatever descends to us was none of ours, till it did descend. But in both Cases our good Qualities were our own, when the Wealth was wanting; so that it neither adds to nor diminishes from our intrinsic Value, whatever it may in the Opinion of the World, that is, of the unthinking Many. From these Arguments therefore it is made as plain as the Thing will admit, that no Possessions can give the least Ground for Insolence; that is, for a Contempt of others flowing from a Conceit of one's own Worth. It may be said, this is taking Pains to no Purpose, because nobody ever asserted the contrary. But what then? we see many People act as if they believed the contrary; and we have no better Way of judging of Men's Thoughts than by their Actions.

The Truth of what I assert needs not the calling in religious Principles to its Support, for it remains unimpeach'd even on the Epicurean Scheme. To found therefore any Degree of Merit on such a fortuitous Acquisition, would be irrational and ridiculous. Whoever therefore leads a careless, inconsiderate Life, without attending to those evident Footsteps of Divine Providence, which are visible both in the Natural and Moral World, cannot however avoid seeing, that all the Goods of Fortune are transitory things, and that there are other Goods which are not so. He need have Recourse to no other School in this respect, since if his own Principles teach any thing they teach him this, that all that happens in this Life is so little in our Power, that there can be nothing wider of Truth than to suppose a Man ought to be more or less consider'd for his Fortune. I have dwelt the longer upon this Head, because these are the only Sort of People who seem in danger of being unconvinced: Men of loose, unsteady Principles afford but indifferent Ground of Argument to such as endeavour to convince them, and yet here this Unsteadiness is a Proof, because it lies upon him who claims Pre-eminence to shew his Title.

As for such as are endow'd with an ordinary Measure of Understanding, and adhere to the common Maxims of Right and Wrong, there can be nothing but Inadvertence and Indiscretion, which can induce them to act in such a Manner as to countenance the Imputation of this Vice. The Man whom I treat haughtily must be my Superior, my Equal, or my Inferior. Now such Carriage to a Superior is downright Impudence, and must expose a Man to Punishment, or at least Contempt. Haughtiness to an Equal is Injustice, and cannot be used without incurring an Ill-will and an Ill-word. To an Inferior it is tyrannical, and is pursued with private Appeals to Providence, or with open Clamour. Thus nothing can be clearer, than that in all Lights this Vice is shocking to Men of Morals. We shall see this still more clearly, if it be consider'd how directly opposite this Ill-quality appears to the fundamental Rule in Ethics, *Do that to no Man which you would not that another should do to you*. Because we can scarce find a Person so patient as to support Insolence with Indifference. If he does, it proceeds from a thorough Contempt of the insolent Coxcomb, and so his Pride is impured, like Madness, to the Imperfection of his Understanding.

Whereas in all other Slips of Conduct, good-natured Men find many Alleviations and Excuses to take off their Edge, and save the indiscreet Person from their Resentment, or ill Opinion. On the other hand, if Dependence, Relation, or any other Tie, obliges a wife Man to apologize for such a Creature, he can say nothing more for him than this, that he is so elevated with his Good-luck as quite to forget his Good breeding, or, in other Words, that he is become a Brute.

It may however be objected, that after all it is unquestionable Truth, that a large Estate procures a Man Respect. But consider this a little. A great Estate puts it in a Man's Power to do many kind and good things, and to be a Sort of Benefactor to his Species. In such a Case he is look'd upon as a Trustee, invested by Providence with a Capacity of dispensing its Favours. In this Light, the rich Man I say, is look'd upon by the World, and in this Light he is indubitably worthy of Respect. In the same View, a Man seems to be better'd by an Estate. For Beneficence, Charity, and a generous Spirit, tho' resident in the Bosom of one not worth a Shilling, are known to the World only in consequence of his Change of Fortune; which dilates these Good-qualities, and manifests them to the Sight of the Publick. An Estate used in another Way, or an Estate not used at all, gives a Man no Title to Respect; on the contrary, it enhances his Vices, and by placing them more in view, renders them more odious.

We consider in the same manner the Distinction made by Title. Reverence is due to a Person of Quality, from a Presumption that a Person of Quality is worthy of the Rank in which he stands. It is just and right in the Publick, to suppose a Man possessor of a Thing capable of using it as it should be used: But it would be Injustice and Folly to give the same Measure of Respect to a low and worthless, as to a wife and virtuous Nobleman. I do not mean, as to ceremonious Marks of Honour; for those are paid to the Dignity, not the Man; but that inward Veneration which attends such Testimonies, when we pay them to those who merit our Submissions. In this Sense we say Beauty has a Natural Title to Esteem, because we imagine that Nature, or Providence, hath suited Souls and Bodies, so that the Excellence of the Former may be inferred from the Symmetry of the Latter. But when the Reverse of this is made manifest, all farther Regard to Beauty is held Weakness and Folly.

Thus the true Value of an Estate is easily and certainly established. The Use of it may entitle the Owner to universal Esteem. The Publick will presume he makes a right Use of it who possesses it, unless he be at Pains to shew the contrary. Other wrong Steps may be either concealed or excused, but Insolence is a direct Forfeiture of the Publick Favor. It is claiming as a Right what is only given by Courtesy; and so notoriously affronts the World, that it instantly draws down the World's Censure. All therefore who are so happy as to possess the Blessings of Providence ought to consider the Uses for which they were given, take every Opportunity of improving Publick Esteem, and, above all, watch with the utmost Jealousy over their own Conduct in this respect, that by no Appearance of Insolence they fully that great of Possessions, that fairer of Estates, — Reputation honestly acquired.

R. FREEMAN.

## HOME PORTS.

*Deal, Aug. 27.* Wind W.S.W. Remains the Pope's Head, Wager, for Antigua; N.S. Concordia, Ribeiro, for Lisbon; Prince William, Burford, for France; St. John Evangelist, Moxam, for Orinda. Arrived the Success, Hubbard, from Antigua.

*Gravesend, Aug. 27.* Pass'd by the Lei h Merchant, Bell, from Narva; Two Brothers, Olfers, from Amsterdam; Mermaid, James, from Messina; Deepford Storeship, Robertson, from Portsmouth; Pennsylvania Packer, Harley, from Hamburg.

Arrived, At Barbados, the Ann and Berry, Parcher, from Lancaster, and the Lloyd, Lloyd, from Guiney; which last is sail'd for Antigua.

## L O N D O N.

By the last Letters from Georgia, the Trustees have Advice, that the Siege of St. Augustine was carried on.





with great Success; that the Spaniards had abandon'd the Town, and retir'd into the Castle; their Numbers consisting of 600 regular Troops, 200 Indians, and 700 Inhabitants, including Ecclesiasticks, Women and Children; that the English had begun to bombard the Castle, and doubted not of soon being Masters thereof.

Yesterday Mr. Green, a Plasterer in Crutched Friars, being at Work on the Front of a House within two Doors of his own, the Scaffold fell, and he being aged, and the Ladder falling on him, expir'd immediately; his Servant, who was at Work with him on the Scaffold, receiv'd no Injury.

There are 13 Candidates for the Lectureship of St. Mary Islington, vacant by the Death of the Rev. Mr. Scot. The Election (by Ballot) is to be on Thursday next.

Yesterday Morning one of his Majesty's Messengers arriv'd at St. James's, with an Express from his Majesty at Hanover,

The same Morning Mr. Samuel Holding a Cornfactor, and Mr. Hedges a Master Bricklayer, returning from Richmond, were robb'd on Barns Common by two Footpads of their Money and Horfes.

Last Wednesday Night the Master of the White Horse Alehouse in Castle-street Long-acre, was found dead at the upper End of Bartlet-row, Grosvenor-square; but having no Marks of Violence on his Body 'tis thought he died of an Apopleckic Fit.

On Tuesday William Lewis, Esq; a Gentleman of a plentiful Estate in the County of Kent, was marry'd at St. George's Chapel near Hyde-Park Corner, to Mrs. How, a Widow Lady of a very large Fortune.

Wednesday next is appointed for the Payment of the Quarters, &c. due on account of sick and wounded Seamen, at the several Ports of Deal, Woolwich, Sheerness, Rochester, and London Hospitals, to be paid at the Pay-Office in Broad-street, by the Commissioners appointed for that Purpose, and for Exchanging Prisoners of War.

Yesterday Henry Grey, Esq; Member of Parliament for Reading in Berkshire, who is dangerously ill of a Mortification in one of his Feet, at his House in Saville-Row, had another of his Toes cut off; but 'tis thought he cannot recover.

The same Morning about nine o'Clock Mr. Hoyle, one of the King's Messengers, arriv'd Express from Portsmouth, from Admiral Balchen, Lord Cathcart, &c. at his Grace the Duke of Newcastle's Office at Whitehall.

And about six o'Clock the same Evening another of his Majesty's Messengers was dispatch'd back again by his Grace to Portsmouth, who likewise carry'd Letters from the Lords of the Admiralty to the said Admiral.

Six Ships of the Line are order'd to be put into Commission.

Yesterday Morning Mr. John Bell, a very eminent Hofier in Lombard street, was married at the Quakers Meeting-house in Devonshire-square to Mrs. Briggens of Bartholomew-clofe, an agreeable Lady with a Fortune of 10000*l*. After the Ceremony, a very elegant Entertainment was provided at Pontack's for all their Friends.

Last Sunday the Lady of Sir Wm. Wolsley, Bart. was safely deliver'd of a Son and Heir, at his Seat at Wolsley in the County of Stafford, to the great Joy of that ancient Family.

Yesterday Morning died Mr. Culpepper Hougham, an eminent Linnendrapery in Cheap-side.

On Saturday last died at Portsmouth Capt. John Beach, Commander of the Penelope, bound for Philadelphia and the West Indies: He was a Gentleman much respected by the West India Merchants, in which Employ he acquir'd a handsome Fortune with great Reputation.

#### Casualties, Christnings, and Burials last Week.

Drowned in Bridewell Ditch 1, buried at Bridewell Precinct Excessive Drinking 2. Executed 1. Kill'd by a Fall from a House 1, buried at St. Botolph Aldgate Poisoned herself 1, buried at St. Clement Dances Starved 1, buried at St. John Southwark.

Christned	Males 129	Buried	Males 173
	Females 104		Females 174
	In all 233		In all 347

Decreased in the Burials this Week 104.

Whereof have died,

Under 2 Years of Age	135	Forty and Fifty	38
Between 2 and 5	23	Fifty and Sixty	16
Five and Ten	26	Sixty and Seventy	19
Ten and Twenty	14	Seventy and Eighty	16
Twenty and Thirty	22	Eighty and Ninety	3
Thirty and Forty	34	Ninety and a Hundred	1

High Water this Day } Morning | Evening  
at London Bridge, } 04 21 | 04 41

Bank Stock 144. India 160 1-half. South Sea 101. Old Annuity 113. New ditto 110 3-4ths. Three per Cent. 101 1-half. Seven per Cent. Loan 109 7-8ths. Five per Cent ditto 92 1-8th. Royal Assurance 93. London Assurance 11 5 8ths. African 10. India Bonds 51. 3s. to 4s. Premium. Bank Circulation 61. 2s. 6 d. Premium. Salt Tallow 1-4th to 1-half Prem. English Copper 31. 6s. 6d. Welsh ditto 15 s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchange Orders 104. Three per Cent. ditto 96 1-half. Million Bank 116 1-half. Equivalent 112. Lottery Tickets 51. 2s

To the Gentlemen, Clergy, and Freeholders of the County of Sussex.

HAVING had the Honour to be nominated as Candidates to represent the County of Sussex in the ensuing Parliament, by a great Number of Gentlemen, Clergy, and Freeholders met at the Assizes at Horsham, on Monday the Fourth of August, We beg the Favour of your Votes and Interest, for

Gentlemen.

Your Most Obliged, and

Most Obedient Humble Servants,

H. PELHAM.

J. BUTLER.

This Day was Published,  
(For the Months of October and November 1738)  
NUMBER 450, of

### THE Philosophical Transactions.

Giving some Account of the Present Undertakings, Studies, and Labours, of the Ingenious, in many considerable Parts of the World.

1. Belli Observatio de Aquis Neofolienfium Aetatis.
2. Claud. Amyand, of a Bubonice, or Rupture in the Groin.
3. An Account of a Pin taken out of the Bladder of a Child, by Mr. W. Gregory.
4. A Letter from the Marquis de Caumont to Sir Hans Sloane, Bart. describing an extraordinary Stone taken out of the Bladder of a Man after Death.
5. Sir Hans Sloane's Answer to the Marquis de Caumont's Letter.
6. An Account of some Oil of Sassafras crystallized, by Mr. J. Maud, Chemist.
7. An Observation of an extraordinary Damp in a Well in the Isle of Wight, by Mr. B. Cooke.
8. An Extract from the Journal Book of the Royal Society, concerning Magnets.
9. Magnetic Experiments, by J. T. Desaguliers.
10. The Description of an antique Metal Stamp, in the Collection of his Grace Charles Duke of Richmond, F. R. S. being one of the Instances, how near the Romans had arrived to the Art of Printing, with some Remarks, by C. Martimer, M. D.
11. A short Account of a Book, intitled, Notitia Hungaricæ Novæ Hist. Geog. by the Rev. Dr. Pearce.
12. A short Account of Mr. Kerffboom's Essay upon the Number of People in Holland and West-Friesland, Harlem, Gouda, and the Hague, by J. Eames, F. R. S.
13. Mr. Maitland's Answer to that Part of Mr. Kerffboom's Essay which relates to London.

Printed for T. Woodward, at the Half-Moon, between the Two Temple-Gates, Fleet street; and C. Davis, the Corner of Pater-noster-row next Warwick-Lane.

PRINTERS to the ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lately Publish'd,

### THE NATIONAL MERCHANT; OR

Discourses on Commerce and Colonies: Being an Essay for regulating and improving the Trade and Plantations of Great Britain.

Printed for J. WALTHOE, over-against the Royal Exchange in Cornhill.

Of whom may be had,

- I. A SURVEY of TRADE In Four Parts. 1. The great Advantages of Trade in general, and the particular Influence of it on Great Britain. 2. The Marks of a Beneficial Trade, and the Nature of our Commerce in its several Branches; with an Examination of some Notions generally received of the Prejudices we suffer by other Nations in Trade. 3. The great Advantages of our Colonies and Plantations to Great Britain, and our Interest in preserving and encouraging them, and how they may be further improved. 4. Some Considerations on the Disadvantages our Trade at present labours under, and for the Recovery and Enlargement of it, &c.

By Mr. WOOD.

- II. A VIEW of the DUTCH TRADE in all the States, Empires, and Kingdoms of the World: Shewing also what Goods and Merchandize are proper for Maritime Traffick, whence they are to be had, and what Gain and Profit they produce. Price 3s.

- III. THE ADVANTAGES of the East India Trade to England considered. Price 1s. 6d.

- IV. A Collection of Papers relating to the East India Trade: Wherein are shewn the DISADVANTAGES to a Nation by confining any Trade to a Corporation with a Joint Stock. To which is added, The Scheme presented to the House of Commons for laying the Trade to the East Indies free and open to all his Majesty's Subjects; with the several Observations thereupon. Price 1s. 6d.

- V. Mr. Secretary BOACHT's complete HISTORY of the most remarkable Transactions at Sea, from the earliest Account of Time, to the Conclusion of the last War with France. Adorned with Sea Charts adapted to the History. Printed with his Majesty's Royal License.

This Day is Publish'd,  
(Price FOUR PENCE)

### THE OCCASIONAL PAPER, Number I.

On National Delusions.

Nil erit ulterius quod nostris moribus addat

Posteritas: eadem cupient facient que minores.

Omne in Præceptis virium stetit.

Printed for J. Osborn, at the Golden Ball in Pater-noster-row.

Where may be had, Just Publish'd,

- I. The Occasional Paper, Number I. An Address to Nobility and Gentry on the Abuse of Sunday. Price 4d.
- II. A Letter to the Rev. Mr. Lamb: Occasion'd by his marks on a Book intitled, A Plain Account, &c. of the sacrament. Price 6d.

- III. Popery disarm'd of those Weapons of Force, and Instruments of Fraud in which it chiefly trusts. In a Sermon preach'd at the Cathedral Church of Worcester, November 1739. by Richard Mead-wesort, A. M. Canon of Worcester.
- IV. A Copy of the Royal Charter establishing an Hospital for the Maintenance and Education of Exposed and Young Children. Price 4d.

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Fitted as well for the Use of Schools, as for private Families. ESOP'S FABLES: With instructive Morals and Reflections, abstracted from all Party Considerations, and all Capacities; and design'd to promote Religion, Morality, and Universal Benevolence.

Containing 140 FABLES, with a Cut engrav'd in Copper to each Fable. And the Life of Aesop preface.

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Truly prepared and sold at the Doctor's late Dwelling House, now Mr. DUTTON's in Salisbury Court, near the Strand.

### THIS Medicine restrains in a

surprising Manner, all internal as well as external Hemorrhages, i. e. it infallibly and quickly stops all bleedings at the Nose or Gums, spitting or vomiting of blood, the immoderate Flux of the Hemorrhoides or bloody Urine or Stools, bleeding of large Wounds, &c. used according to the plain Directions given with it, and appear by the Certificates of several Eminent Physicians, in the large Account of this Medicine, written by the Doctor himself, and dedicated to the College of Physicians, before his Death.

It keeps good for many Years, at Sea or on Shore, in War or Abroad, i. e. in all Climates, therefore must be universally Useful.

The Doctor not only obtained his Majesty's Letters for the sole Vending of this most Excellent Medicine, but also a Clause in a late Act of Parliament, exempting his Medicine from the Inspection of the Censors of the College of Physicians, to which all other Medicines are liable.

N. B. Some of the Apothecaries prepare a Stypticum, Prefcription of Helvetius, and use it in the Name of EATON'S; but whoever tries both, will soon be perswaded that Ours exceeds theirs in all Respects, in a most remarkable Degree.

Sold, by Licence, at Garway's Old Shop, Practising at the Royal Exchange; Mr. R. Bradshaw's Warehouse at the Royal Exchange; Mr. John Potter, Chymist, in Bartholomew Close; Mr. William Evans, Bookseller, in Northampton-street; Mr. Bookeller, at York; Mr. Roe, Bookeller, in Derby; Mr. Raikes, Printer, in Gloucester; Mr. B. Printer, in Northampton; Mr. Thomas Greenhill, Member of Bath; Mr. Abree, Printer, at Canterbury; Mr. H. an Apothecary, at Kidderminster; Mr. Troubridge, a keeper, in Exeter; Mr. Hallifax, an Apothecary, at Bristol; Mrs. Unett, a Bookseller, at Woolverhampton; and Mr. Bryan, a Printer, at Worcester.

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A Stupendous Chymical Essence, which infallibly cures the Palsy, and all other Nervous DISEASES:

THE very first Dose of it (a few Drops)

only) instantly penetrates the inmost recesses of the Nerves, and darting almost as quick as Lightning thro' the Human System, diffuses kindly Warmth and genial Comfort thro' the weakened Limbs, and all Parts of the Body, and affords sensible Relief in the most obstinate Palsy, and all Paralytic effects, Shaking, Trembling, Numbness, Deadness, and Weakness, whether universal, or of particular Parts only, or whether contracted, or of many Years Continuance.

And as the very first Dose makes an apparent demonstration, to the continuing of it for a short Time as surely cures a perfect Cure, not only of the most grievous Palsy or Paralysis of the Nerves, but also of their Cramp-like Contractions, Stiffness of the Sinews, and all other Nervous Complaints, whether arising in Persons of either Sex, or of any Age, and whether occasioned by preceding Illnesses, fast Living, hard Drinking, Courses of Physick, great Colds, or excessive Fatigue, or any other Cause of Mind or Body.

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It rectifies all Disorders of the first Passages, creates an Appetite, procures a good Digestion, enriches the Blood, restores the Vigour and steady Use of the Limbs, and strengthens the Joints, Muscles, Tendons, Ligaments, and whole Habit, as in the manifest Degree.

It is also very pleasant to take, is comforting and cordial to the Stomach and Bowels, and for Safety might be given to the Infant.

It is to be had only, by the Author's Appointment, at Mr. R. Toyshop, at the Rose and Crown against St. Clement's Church, in the Strand, at 3 s. 6 d. a Bottle, with printed Directions in large.